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Orchids

L. SHERMAN ADAMS CO.

 *Specialists in Orchids*

CATALOGUE OF
Orchids



L. SHERMAN ADAMS CO.
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS
U. S. A.

THE Special Offerings contained in the catalog are mostly of very easy culture and are all capable of being undertaken by amateurs who achieve success with any other class of plants.

Practically all the literature upon the culture of orchids comes from English sources, and as the climate is very different, the results are more often harmful than beneficial. For this reason, we have devoted a section of this catalog to practical information upon the growing of orchids.

Orchids are ideal for city dwellers, as orchids should not be exposed to the sun. They are also extremely satisfactory for small collections, as their lasting qualities while in bloom are superior to those of other plants. Blossoms can be counted on to last from two weeks to two and three months on the plants in perfection. As there are so many varieties, a comparatively small collection will furnish blooms throughout the year. We know of no other genera which will do this. The colors and charm of orchids defy description. Their individuality must be actually seen to be appreciated.

While the rare and expensive ones have had a great deal of publicity, they represent a mere fringe in this great family, which produce almost every flower-form and color. A very wide variety of beautiful and exotic blooms can be had in even a very small greenhouse at prices ranging from \$3 to \$25.

This catalog has been largely put out to meet this demand, but we also have a very large stock of Exhibition varieties of Cattleyas, Cymbidiums, Cypripediums, Miltonias, Odontiodas, Odontoglossums, Odon-tonias, Phalaenopsis, and Vandas which are unsurpassed. Information and prices will gladly be sent upon request. We invite your inspection of our collection on Saturdays and Sundays or on week days by appointment.

L. SHERMAN ADAMS CO.

March, 1939.

Wellesley, Massachusetts.



Photograph by L. Sherman Adams

Lc. VALENCIA, VAR. DORIS, A.M. A.O.S.

(Lc. Soulange x C. Dinah, A.M.)

Descriptive and Priced Catalog

CATTLEYA

(Intermediate)

This is the flower that is generally brought to mind when Orchids are mentioned. They are large handsome flowers with two massive petals and three smaller sepals, while the lip is largely developed and elegantly frilled or fringed. The prevailing colors of the petals are all the shades of mauve, rose, or lilac, but the lip is usually much darker with yellow markings, and shows much variation. The species and their many hybrids are so numerous that they can be had to bloom the year round, and they form the basis of every collection.

AMABILIS	(labiata x gigas)			
Deep rose, dark lip.	Autumn	5"	\$ 15	
ARMAINVILLIERENSIS	(Mendelii x gigas)			
Rosy-mauve, large purple lip.	Spring	5"	15	
ATLANTIC	(Mendelii x Trianae)			
Pale lilac, yellow in lip.	Winter	5"	15	
BEN NEVIS	(Alcimeda, alba x intertexta, Juliette)			
Large pure white flower with gold in lip. Very free flowering.	Winter	4½-5-6"	30 - 75	
BERTII	(Harrisoniae, alba x labiata)			
Medium sized, very round, heavy-textured, pure white.	Autumn	3½-4"	30 - 75	
BOWRINGIANA	Brazil			
Five to twenty flowers, reddish-violet with darker lip.	Autumn	5-6-7-8"	5 - 20	
CARMEN	(Luedemanniana x gigas)			
Mauve with striated purple lip.	Summer	5"	15	
CELIA, VAR. ALBA	(Harrisoniae, alba x Lady Veitch)			
Medium sized, pure white, very round, heavy-textured. Very free flowering.	Autumn	3½-4"	30 - 75	
CHESSLER	(gigas x General Pau)			
Blush with vivid purple lip, usually two yellow eyes.	July-December	4-5"	10 - 15	
DUPREANA	(Warneri x gigas)			
Showy flower.	Spring	5"	15	
ENID	(gigas x Mossiae)			
Mauve with throat markings of the Mossiae type usually.	Year round	5"	10	
EUCCHARIS	(Cowianae, alba x Mossiae, Wageneri, alba)			
Very fine large pure white with yellow throat.	Spring	5-6"	30 - 75	
FABIA	(Dowiana x labiata)			
Rosy-mauve, richly frilled deep crimson lip with golden veins.	Autumn	4-5"	10 - 15	
GASKELLIANA	Venezuela			
Pale to deep mauve, throat striated with yellow.	Late Summer	4-5"	5 - 10	

GIGAS	Tropical America			
Pale to deep rose, lip crimson with yellow eyes.	Summer	5-6"	\$ 7 - 10	
GRAVESIANA, VAR. ALBA	(Luedemanniana x Mossiae)			
Large pure white, yellow in lip.	Spring	5"	30 - 75	
GILDENII	(Hardyana x Maggie Raphael)			
Large bold flower.	Autumn	5"	12 - 20	
GUDHARD	(Gudrun x Hardyana)			
Blush or pale lilac with purple lip, yellow eyes.	July-December	4-5-6"	12 - 20	
HARDYANA	(Dowiana x gigas)			
Deep reddish-purple with rich crimson lip, yellow eyes.	Late Summer	5"	10 - 15	
JESSUP	(Rene Dubreucq x Dionysius)			
Mauve, rose-purple lip with white or yellow eyes. Heavy texture.	July-December	5-6"	12 - 20	
KIENASTIANA	(Dowiana x Luedemanniana)			
Dark purple, dark lip golden veined.	July-October	5"	10 - 15	
KING GEORGE	(Dowiana, Rosita x triumphans)			
Nankeen yellow with crimson-magenta lip, golden veined.	July-October	5"	15 - 20	
LABIATA	Brazil			
Very showy. Rosy-mauve, frilled lip of crimson-purple with yellow markings.	Autumn	4-5"	5 - 10	
LEDA	(Dowiana x Percivaliana)			
Very dark.	Winter	4"	15	
LORD ROTHSCHILD	(Dowiana x Gaskelliana)			
Very dark lip.	Autumn	5"	15	
MAGGIE RAPHAEL	(Dowiana x Trianae)			
Lilac with large lip and golden veins.	August-November	5"	8 - 10	
MAGGIE RAPHAEL, VAR. ALBA				
White with purple lip, veined with gold.	September-December	5-6"	15 - 25	
MENDELII	Colombia			
Light blush, crimson or magenta in frilled lip.	Spring	5-6"	7 - 10	
MINA	(Cowaniae x Luedemanniana)			
Large snow-white flower, lemon in throat. Free flowering.	Autumn-Winter	5-6"	30 - 75	
MISS WILLIAMS	(Gaskelliana x Harrisoniae)			
Lilac, compact shape, pale yellow in lip. Smaller but very distinctive.	August-December	4-5"	12 - 20	
MOSSIAE	Venezuela			
Light rosy-mauve with crimson stripes and yellow markings in lip.	Spring	4-5-6"	5 - 15	
MOUNT ROYAL	(Enid x Maggie Raphael)			
Handsome with brilliant round lip.	Autumn	5"	20	
MRS. ED. H. ROEHRS	(A. Dimmock x Trianae)			
Cream color, bright lip.	Autumn	5"	15	

OENONE	(labiata x Mossiae)			
	Large mauve flower, purple in lip.	Winter	4-5"	\$ 20
PERCIVALIANA	Venezuela			
	Deep rose-mauve, lip richly colored maroon, crimson, pink, and golden yellow.	Early Winter	4-5-6"	5 - 10
PERENA	(Rene Dubreucq x Peter)			
	Bright mauve, brilliant lip. Heavy texture.	Autumn	5-6"	20 - 25
PORTIA	(Bowringiana x labiata)			
	Deep purple.	Autumn	5"	8 - 12
PRESIDENT WILSON	(Fabia x labiata)			
	Deep mauve with purple lip and pale lavender or golden eyes.	July-November	4-5"	8 - 15
PRINCESS	(Luedemanniana x Trianae)			
	Light mauve with purple and gold in lip.	Winter	5"	15
PRINCESS ROYAL	(Fabia x Hardyana)			
	Pale to deep mauve, purple lip with golden eyes, veined with gold.	July-November	4"	15
PRINCE SCHIMADZU	(Hardyana x Tityus)			
	Lavender.	July-November	5"	15
PRISCILLA	(speciosissima, Stanleyii x Enid, alba)			
	White with brilliantly striped purple lip.	Early Spring	4"	20
SCHROEDERAE	Colombia			
	Pale rose, deeper in the lip, throat orange. Sweet scented.	Spring	5-6"	5 - 10
S. C. ENDICOTT	(Dupreana, alba x Lady Veitch, superbissima)			
	Fine shape, pure white, gold in lip.	Autumn	4-5"	30 - 75
SUAVIOR	(intermedia x Mendelii)			
	Blush, yellow in throat.	Autumn	5"	25
TRIANAE	Colombia			
	Blush, purple-crimson lip with orange in throat.	Winter	5-6"	5 - 7
VERIFLORA, VAR. ALBA	(labiata x Trianae)			
	Blush to white, purple and gold in lip.	Autumn	5"	20

BRASSOCATTLEYA

(Intermediate)

The distinguishing feature of Brassocattleyas is the gorgeous lip, very large and open, elaborately frilled and deeply fringed.

HEATONENSIS	(B. Digbyana x C. Hardyana)			
	Pale green, almost cream color, pink lip.	Autumn	5"	\$ 15
MARS	(Bc. Mrs. J. Leeman x C. Maggie Raphael, alba)			
	Deep rose-mauve with much gold in lip. Also a much lighter type with a deeper border on petals.	Autumn	5"	20

MRS. J. LEEMAN	(B. Digbyana x C. Dowiana)			
Pale yellow with touches of pinky-purple.				
Very large lip.	Autumn-Winter	4-5"	\$ 10 - 15	
MRS. CHAS. MARON	(B. Digbyana x C. gigas)			
Light mauve with pale lemon-yellow in lip.	Autumn-Winter	5"	15	
NESTOR	(Bc. Mrs. Chas. Maron x C. labiata)			
Large, fine shaped flower of light mauve and self-colored lip.	Autumn-Winter	5"	15	
PENELOPE	(Bc. Mrs. Chas. Maron x C. Fabia)			
Large, lilac flower.	Autumn	5"	15	
RUSTHALL	(Bc. Mrs. Chas. Maron x C. Carmen)			
Large mauve flower with deep, bright lip.	Autumn	5"	20	

BRASSOLAELOCATTELEYA

(Intermediate)

Brassolaeliocattleyas, in most cases, combine the brilliant colors of the Laelia with the large lip of the Brassocattleya to make handsome and brilliant flowers.

DECIA	(Bc. Digbyano-purpurata x Lc. callistoglossa)			
Large light flower.	Winter	5"	\$ 15	
GENERAL FRENCH	(Bc. Thorntonii x Lc. Geo. Woodhams)			
Handsome mauve color with large, bright lip.	Winter	5"	20	
GORDON HIGHLANDER	(Bc. Mrs. Chas. Maron x Lc. Aphrodite)			
Large mauve flower with dark fringed lip.	Winter	5"	20	
HELMSDALE	(Bc. Lotos x Lc. H. T. Pitt)			
Large reddish-purple flower, dark lip. Very distinct.	Autumn	6"	20	
THE BARONESS	(Bc. Mrs. J. Leeman x Lc. Ophir)			
Yellow with rose lip.	Autumn	4½-5"	30	
TRUFFAUTIANA, VAR. AUREA	(Bc. Mrs. J. Leeman x Lc. luminosa)			
Greenish-yellow with striated pinky-purple border on petals and large fringed lip. One of the handsomest and most distinguished.	Autumn	4-5-6"	15 - 35	

LAELIOCATTELEYA

(Intermediate)

It is in the Laeliocattleya section one finds the bronze and yellow Cattleyas and the rich, deep purple lips. They are an ornament to any collection.

ALEX	(C. Dowiana, aurea x Lc. Tunis)			
Bronze petals and sepals.	Autumn	5"	\$ 20	
BELLA	(C. labiata x L. purpurata)			
Lavender, large dark lip.	October-February	5"	10	
C. G. ROEBLING	(C. Gaskelliana x L. purpurata)			
Large flower with dark lip.	Autumn	6"	15	



Photograph by L. Sherman Adams

Blc. MINPUSS

(Lc. Zena x Bc. Mrs. J. Manda)

CALLISTOGLOSSA	(C. gigas x L. purpurata)			
Blush with brilliant lip.	Summer	5"	\$ 15	
CAMERONIAN	(Lc. Dominiana x C. Princess Royal)			
Large flower, dark lip.	Summer–Autumn	5–6"	12 - 20	
CANHAMIANA	(C. Mossiae x L. purpurata)			
Deep mauve with veined purple lip.	Spring	5"	10	
CANHAMIANA, VAR. ALBA				
White with purple lip. Excellent type.	Spring	5"	20	
CHEERFUL	(C. Leda x Lc. Delight)			
Yellow and bronze types, purple lip.	October–December	4"	15	
DOMINIANA	(C. Dowiana x L. purpurata)			
Mauve with deep, rich purple lip.	Summer	6"	15	
HELENA, VAR. ALBA	(C. Schilleriana x L. cinnebarina)			
Cream, with much gold and touch of mauve on lip.	Late Autumn	5"	25	
HERSENTIOSA	(Lc. Hersentiae x Lc. luminosa)			
Bright mauve flower.	July–November	5–6–7"	8 - 15	
LUMINOSA, VAR. AUREA	(C. Dowiana x L. tenebrosa)			
Deep bronze, intense purple lip.	Autumn	5"	15	
MARTINETII	(C. Mossiae x L. tenebrosa)			
Pale bronze, purple lip.	Summer	5–6"	10 - 20	
MRS. M. A. HOUSE	(Lc. Golden Oriole x C. Hardyana)			
Bronze with deep red or purple lip.	Autumn	4"	20	
NELLA	(C. labiata x Lc. Dominiana)			
Nice light type.	Autumn	4"	20	
SALONIKA	(C. gigas, Melonie Beyrodt x Lc. Fascinator)			
Bright mauve, large lip.	Summer	5"	25	
SHOGUN	(Lc. Martinetii x L. tenebrosa)			
Bronze, purple lip.	Late Summer	5–6"	10 - 20	
VERONICA	(Lc. Vera x C. Gaskelliana)			
Mauve, throat striated with yellow.	July–October	5"	15	

Seedlings

This unflowered stock has been made from the very finest parentage, and should produce many Exhibition varieties.

Bc. Mrs. J. Leeman x Bc. Albion	3–3½"	\$ 5 - 10
C. Dusseldorffei, Undine x Bc. Digbyano-Mendelii	3–3½"	5 - 10
Bc. Menda x Lc. Locarno	3–3½"	5 - 10
C. Harold, alba x C. Sylvia	3–3½"	5 - 10
C. intermedia, alba x C. Dusseldorffei, Undine	3½"	5 - 10
C. Maggie Raphael x C. Lancing	3½"	5 - 10
C. Luegeae, Dark var. x C. Comet, Dark var.	3–3½"	5 - 10
C. H. S. Leon x C. Enid	3½"	5 - 10
C. Mossiae, Fine var. x C. gigas	3½"	5 - 10
C. Mossiae, Wageneri x C. gigas, Firmin Lambeau	3–3½"	5 - 10
C. Mrs. Myra Peters x C. Harold, alba	3½"	5 - 10
C. Fabia, alba x C. Enid, alba	3½"	5 - 10

C. Enid, alba x C. speciosissima, Stanleyii	3-3½"	\$ 5 - 10
C. Mendelii, Special var. x C. Warneri, alba	3-3½"	5 - 10
C. Fabia x C. Prince John	3½"	5 - 10
C. Hardyana x C. Harold	3½"	5 - 10
C. Harold, alba x C. gigas	3½"	5 - 10
C. Phoebe Snow x C. Dusseldorffei, Undine	3"	5 - 10
C. Hardyana, alba x C. amabilis, alba	3-3½"	5 - 10
C. Hardyana, alba x C. Hardyana, alba	3-3½"	5 - 10
Lc. Queen Mary x C. Mantinii	3-3½"	5 - 10
C. Bertii x Lc. Ibbie	3-3½"	5 - 10
C. Fabia, Dark var. x Lc. St. Gothard	3½"	5 - 10
Lc. luminosa, aurea x Lc. Ariel	3½"	5 - 10
C. Tityus x Lc. Massasoit, Dark var.	3½"	5 - 10
L. anceps, alba x C. intermedia, alba	3½"	5 - 10
C. van Houtte x Lc. Herald, Low's var.	3½"	5 - 10
Lc. Soulangue x C. labiata	3½"	5 - 10
Lc. J. Ansaldo x C. amabilis, Hercules	3½"	5 - 10

Flowering Size Seedlings

B. Digbyana x C. Hardyana	5"	\$ 10 - 15
C. Dusseldorffei, Undine x Bc. Digbyano-Mendelii	4"	10 - 15
Bc. Menda x Lc. Locarno	4"	10 - 15
B. Digbyana x Lc. callistoglossa	4-5"	10 - 15
Bc. Mrs. J. Leeman x Lc. eximia	4-5"	10 - 15
C. Mossiae x C. Enid	4-5"	10 - 15
C. intermedia, alba x C. Dusseldorffei, Undine	4"	10 - 15
C. Maggie Raphael x C. Lancing	4"	10 - 15
C. Luegeae, Dark var. x C. Comet, Dark var.	4"	10 - 15
C. H. S. Leon x C. Enid	4"	10 - 15
C. Mrs. Myra Peters x C. Harold, alba	4"	10 - 15
C. Fabia, alba x C. Enid, alba	4"	10 - 15
C. Enid, alba x C. speciosissima, Stanleyii	4"	10 - 15
C. Mendelii, Special var. x C. Warneri, alba	4"	10 - 15
C. Fabia x C. Prince John	4"	10 - 15
C. Hardyana x C. Harold	4½"	10 - 15
C. Trianae, Bankhouse	4-5"	10 - 15
C. Phoebe Snow x C. Dusseldorffei, Undine	4"	10 - 15
C. Hardyana, alba x C. amabilis, alba	4"	10 - 15
C. Hardyana, alba x C. Hardyana, alba	4"	10 - 15
C. Kienastiana x Lc. luminosa, aurea	4-5"	10 - 15
L. anceps, alba x C. intermedia, alba	4"	10 - 15
C. van Houtte x Lc. Herald, Low's var.	4"	10 - 15
L. purpurata x C. Mossiae, Reineckiana	4-5"	10 - 15
Lc. Soulangue x C. labiata	4"	10 - 15
C. Bertii x Lc. Ibbie	4"	10 - 15
C. Fabia, Dark var. x Lc. St. Gothard	4"	10 - 15
Lc. luminosa, aurea x Lc. Ariel	4"	10 - 15
C. Tityus x Lc. Massasoit, Dark var.	4"	10 - 15
C. Tityus x Lc. Don Juan	4-5"	10 - 15
Lc. J. Ansaldo x C. amabilis, Hercules	4"	10 - 15

CALANTHE

(Warm)

Calanthes deserve to be special favorites with amateurs, as they produce an abundance of very showy, decorative flowers, which last a long time in full beauty. They are also of very easy culture.

BARON SCHROEDER	(Regnieri x vestita, gigantea)			
Cream with magenta at center.	Late Winter	4-5"	\$ 3	
BRYAN, VAR. WM. MURRAY	(Regnieri x vestita, rubro-oculata)			
Large flowers, white petals and sepals with crimson lip.	Late Winter	3½-4"	3	
SEDENII-HARRISII	(Veitchii x vestita, Turneri)			
Pure white.	Late Winter	3-3½"	2	
VEITCHII	Moulmein			
Pale pink.	Late Winter	3-3½"	2	
VESTITA, VAR. RUBRO-OCULATA	Moulmein			
Pink.	Late Winter	3-3½"	2	

COELOGNE

(Intermediate and Warm)

The following types are especially suitable for amateur collections, for with ordinary care they will grow and flower freely, making a fine display.

CRISTATA	East India			
Very beautiful dwarf plant. Flowers 3"-4" across, charmingly undulate of pure white with brilliant gold in lip.	(Intermediate)	Winter	8"	\$ 5 - 10
PANDURATA	Borneo			
Long sprays of large, handsome, pale green flowers with rich brownish-black markings. Very striking and distinctive.	(Warm)	Late Summer	5-6"	15 - 20
MOOREANA	Annam			
Flowers similar in size and color to cristata but borne on 18" sprays. A magnificent orchid.	(Intermediate)	Winter	5-6"	25 - 30

CYMBIDIUM

(Intermediate and Cool)

The Cymbidium genus is justly very popular, as they are unequaled for handsome and showy decoration during winter and early spring. The flowers, three to five inches across, are borne on tall, graceful, arching sprays.

BEATRICE	(unknown parentage)			
Straw color, rusty-rose in lip.		5-6"	\$ 15 - 20	
BEATRICE, VAR. SUPERBA				
Pale yellow, crimson in lip.		6"	30	
CAPELLA	(Pauwelsii x Wiganianum)			
Cream and light yellow.		6"	17	
CERES	(l'Ansonii x insigne, Sanderi)			
Lovely shade of deep rose.		6"	20 - 50	

CHRISTMAS CHEER	(Schlegelii, Mrs. M. A. House x Doris)		
Pink, yellow, and bronze types.		6-7"	\$ 15 - 35
CLEOPATRA	(Corona x l'Ansonii)		
Green with light orange spots in lip.		6"	20
CONINGSBYANUM	(grandiflorum x insigne, Sanderi)		
Cream flower with pink in lip.		6"	25
CORONA	(Lowianum x Schlegelii)		
Delicate pale greenish color, spotted in lip.		6"	15
DIANA	(eburneo-Lowianum x Pauwelsii)		
Large, creamy-yellow with reddish spotted lip.		6"	15
DOREEN	(Doris, A.M. x Pauwelsii)		
Pink, yellow, and bronze types.		5-6-7-8"	15 - 35
DORIS	(insigne, Sanderi x Tracyanum)		
Pale pink, maroon spots in lip.		6-7"	15 - 30
EBURNEO-LOWIANUM	(eburneo x Lowianum)		
Pale green, crimson bar on lip.		6"	15 - 20
ERICA SANDER	(Erica, grandiflorum x Pauwelsii)		
Handsome Nile green with reddish spots in lip.		6-7-8"	15 - 35
HOOKERIANUM	Himalayas		
Large flower of light green, straw colored lip spotted with crimson-purple.		6"	15
INSIGNE, VAR. SANDERI, MAGNIFICA	Assam		
Creamy-white with bright crimson spots and bright crimson top of column.		5-6"	15 - 25
LYOTH	(Ceres x insigne, Sanderi)		
Pale to deep pink. Very variable.		5"	35
MARY SANDER	(Pauwelsii x Sybil)		
Light colors.		6"	25
MIDAS	(Miranda x Pauwelsii)		
Yellowish.		6"	30
MOONBEAM	(Erin x Holfordianum)		
Lovely pale green.		6"	35
MOIRA	(Pauwelsii x Tracyanum)		
Green, striated with light to deep red.		7-8"	15 - 25
PAUWELSII	(insigne, Sanderi x Lowianum)		
Straw-yellow, dark lip.		6-7-8"	12 - 35
SCHLEGELII	(insigne, Sanderi x Wiganianum)		
Shell pink, large flower.		6-7"	15 - 25
TRACYANUM	Burma		
Pale to medium green with lateral stripes of crimson. Cream or yellow lip flecked with crimson. Early.		5-7-8"	10 - 25
WIGANIANUM	(eburneum x Tracyanum)		
Large pale yellow flower.		5"	12 - 20

Established back bulbs of fine varieties, which should flower in one to two years, in 3½" and 4" pots.
7

Established back bulbs of fine varieties, which should flower in two to three years, in 3" and 3½" pots.
5



Photograph by L. Sherman Adams

Cyp. LOCARNO

(Albert Fisher x Christopher, Grand Duke Nicholas)

Cyp. AMY JOHNSON

(Mem. F. M. Ogilvie x Mulatto)

Cyp. CARBURY

(Major Hanbury Carlisle x Cardinal Mercier)

Flowering Size Seedlings

Doris x Pauwelsii	4½-5"	\$ 20 - 35
Doris x Kittiwake	4-5"	20 - 35
Schlegelii, Mrs. M. A. House x Doris	4½-5"	20 - 35
Sybil, album x Diana, Mary Pickford	4-5"	20 - 35

CYPRIPEDIUM or “LADY SLIPPER ORCHID”

(Intermediate and Warm)

This genus is one of the most ideal for the amateur to take up, so great is the variety among the species and hybrids. Few flowers can equal it for its lasting qualities either on the plant or when cut. They embrace a great range of shades in the yellow, green, brown, and red colors. Winter blooming.

ACTAEUS (insigne x Leeanum)		
One of the lighter types, vigorous and free flowering.	4"	\$ 5 - 7
ACTAEUS, VAR. BIANCA		
Yellow, white-bordered dorsal-sepal. Fine shape.	3½-4"	20
ADELA (villosum, Boxallii x superbians)		
Small, rose-purple. Very odd and pretty.	3½"	3 - 5
A. DIMMOCK (Godseffianum x Druryi)		
Tall stem. Very pretty and distinct.	4"	10
AESION, F.C.C. VAR. (aureum, Oedippe x Queen Alexandra)		
Nice shape, very pretty.	4"	15
ALASTAIR (Perseus x Pyramus)		
Very pretty and decorative.	4"	15
ALCIBIADES (Leeanum, giganteum x Mons. de Curte)		
Fine shape, massive flower, dorsal densely spotted with brown and purple.	4"	10
ALCIBIADES, VAR. ILLUSTRE, F.C.C.	4"	10 - 15
ALCIBIADES, VAR. MAGNIFICUM, F.C.C.		
Larger than the type.	4"	15 - 20
ALCIDES, VAR. C. G. ROEBLING (hirsutissimum x insigne)		
Very striking and unusual coloring.	3½-4"	5 - 7
ALDERMAN (J. M. Black x Christopher, Grand Duke Nicholas)		
Handsome green flower with purple spotted dorsal.	4"	40
ALMA GEVAERT (Lawrenceanum, Hyeantum x Maudiae)		
Handsome albino of the parent types. (Warm)	3"	12
ANITA (Actaeus x Sanacderae)		
Pale greenish-yellow of great charm.	3"	20
AUCHENDRANE (Eurybiades x Warrior)		
Bold, showy flower.	3½"	20
AUGUSTUM (Lawrenceanum x superciliare)		
Rose spotted dorsal, green and brown petals and pouch.	4"	10
BALDUR, HOLFORD'S VAR. (G. F. Moore x Niobe)		
Unusual and beautiful. Rose color dorsal. Petals and pouch are a burnished brown.	4-5"	20 - 30

BALDUR, VAR. MAGNIFICUM				
Slight variation of above.		4-5"	\$ 20 - 30	
BINGLEYENSE	(Charlesworthii x Harrisianum)			
Highly polished, deep purple-rose.	(Warm)	3½-4"	12 - 15	
BRITAIN'S MONARCH	(Alcibiades x Earl of Tankerville)			
Strong bold flower.		4"	20	
CALLOSUM, VAR. SANDERAE				
White with green stripes, foliage marbled.	(Warm)	3½"	12	
CAROLA	(Hera Euryades, splendens x Thompsonii, magnifica)			
Purple-crimson dorsal, mahogany petals and pouch.		4"	15	
CLAIRE DE LUNE	(Emerald x Alma Gevaert)			
Fine albino.	(Warm)	3½-4"	12 - 15	
COMMODORE	(Alcibiades x Mem. Jerninghamiae)			
Distinct pure white dorsal with broad purple band.		3½"	20	
CORSAIR, HOLFORD'S VAR.	(Niobe x nitens)			
Tall stemmed, graceful flower. Dorsal white with shaded rose-red markings.		4"	25	
CURTISII	Sumatra			
Dorsal-sepal greenish, white margined, purple pouch, foliage tessellated.	(Warm)	3½"	8	
CURTISII, VAR. SANDERAE				
Pointed dorsal, white with green stripes, pouch green, foliage tessellated.	(Warm)	3½"	12	
CYCLOPS, A.M. R.H.S.	(Actaeus x fulshawense)			
Bold flower of fine shape, beautiful coloring.		4"	25	
CYMATODES, VAR. BEECHENSE	(Curtisii x superbiens)			
Rare and distinctive flower of the longer-petaled type.	(Warm)	3½"	20	
CYRIL LEE, F.C.C. M.O.S.	(Idina x Thisbe)			
Tall stem, fine shape, spotted-dorsal variety.		4"	20	
CYRIL LEE, VAR. MAGNIFICA				
Larger than the type.		3½"	25	
DESDEMONA, VAR. HADDEN HOUSE	(Alcibiades x Mrs. Carey Batten)			
Tawny brown color.		3½"	25	
DREADNAUGHT, F.C.C. VAR.	(insigne, Harefield Hall x Troilus)			
Very bold, massive flower.		4"	15	
ERNEST READ	(callosum x William Matthews)			
Unusual and rare. Handsome flat flower of unusual coloring.		3½"	25	
FAIRREANUM	Assam			
Flowers rather small, uniquely charming. Dorsal-sepal white veined with purple, lip green, flushed with red, and veined with purple.		4"	15	
GARIBALDI	(Bronzino x Earl of Tankerville)			
Small, beautifully shaped and brilliant flower.		4"	20	
GASTON BULTEL				
Bold flower. Early.		3½"	20	

GOULTENIANUM, VAR. ALBUM	(callosum, Sanderae x Curtisii, Sanderae)		
Albino of the Curtisii type. Very graceful.	(Warm)	3½-4"	\$ 10 - 20
GOWERIANUM, VAR. PURPURESCENS	(Curtisii x Lawrenceanum)		
Tall stemmed, graceful flower. White dorsal finely striped with red-purple. Much superior to both parents.	(Warm)	3½-4"	15 - 25
GREYHOUND	(bingleyense x Lillie Mayall)		
Rose types.		4-5"	12 - 15
HANNIBAL	(var. of nitens-Leeanum)		
Mahogany color with touch of green in dorsal.		4"	12
HARRISIANUM	(barbatum x callosum)		
Mahogany color, touch of green in dorsal.		4-5-6"	3 - 5
HERA-MANNII, FINE VAR.	(Boxallii x Leea-num)		
Fine shape and coloring.		4"	20
HERCULES	(Sultan x Van Dyck)		
Large, strong flower with unusual coloring.		4"	20
HOLDENII	(callosum, Sanderae x Maudiae, magnificum)		
Handsome albino of the parent types.	(Warm)	3-3½"	12 - 20
HOLDENII, F.C.C. VAR.		3-3½"	15 - 30
INSIGNE	Assam		
Brown and green types, very variable, very free flowering.		3½-4"	3 - 5
INSIGNE, VAR. HAREFIELD HALL	Assam		
Bold flower, tawny, white margined upper dorsal with chocolate spots.		4-5"	7
INSIGNE, VAR. SANDERAE			
Honey-yellow, upper dorsal white margined with a few tiny brown spots at base.		4-5"	5 - 7
JAMES O'BRIEN	(insigne, Harefield Hall x Mons. de Curte)		
Improved insigne, Harefield Hall type.		4"	15
J. M. BLACK, A.M. R.H.S.	(Eurybiades x Beryl)		
White dorsal with large purple spots. Petals and pouch of mahogany color. A splendid flower.		4-5"	30 - 45
JOHN HARTLEY, F.C.C.	(Reginald Young x Shogun)		
Fine shape, good coloring.		4"	25
JUDA, VAR. MAGNIFICUM	(Alabaster x Bronzino)		
Deep red and white in unusual combination. Very distinct.		4"	35
JULIET, FINE VAR.	(Mulatto x Swallow)		
Finely shaped flower. Large purple spots on dorsal.		3½"	30
KING ALBERT	(Carola x chrysotoxum)		
Tall, dark, reddish-purple flower.		4-5"	15 - 25
KING ARTHUR	(bingleyense x Mons. de Curte)		
Large dark Cyp.		4-5"	15 - 20
KING ARTHUR, VAR. ALEXANDRINA		4-5"	15 - 20
LAWRENCEANUM	Borneo		
Dorsal-sepal white with purple-red stripes, greenish at base, pouch purple.	(Warm)	3½"	7 - 10

LEEANUM	(insigne x Spicerianum)		
Charming flower, white dorsal with central stripe.	3½"	\$ 3	
LORD WOLMER, VAR. DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, A.M. R.H.S.	(Hera x Leea-num)		
Tall-stemmed variety. Distinct and handsome.	4"	15 - 20	
LORD WOLMER, VAR. VASHTI, F.C.C. M.O.S.			
Lighter in color than the above.	3½"	15 - 20	
LORETTA	(Hestia x Warrior)		
Well shaped flower of fine green and warm tan. Large and showy.	3½"	25	
MACAW	(Jura x Swallow)		
Fine, tall stemmed flower of the Juliet type.	3½-4"	15 - 20	
MAJ. HANBURY CARLILE	(Troilus, Amy Moore x smaragdinum, Lady Carlile)		
Very large, light flower. Strong grower.	4"	35	
MAKEDA	(Charlotte Dillon x Lady Dillon)		
A beautiful and elegant Cyp. Large, well-spotted dorsal, brilliant red petals and pouch.	4"	40 - 50	
MANDALAY	(Mowgli x Cardinal Mercier)		
Tall, brilliant red flower of great distinction.	4"	40 - 50	
MAORI	(Jura, Budhoni x Thisbe-Beckton)		
A beautiful, finely balanced flower. One of the best.	4"	40 - 50	
MARTIN	(Bourton Lady x Swallow)		
Well balanced flower of the Juliet type.	3½-4"	15 - 20	
MAISIE	(Mrs. Hilary Jenkinson x Mrs. Rickards)		
Fine, heavy, well-spotted flower.	3½"	20	
MAUDIAE	(callosum, Sanderae x Lawrenceanum, Hyea-num)		
Handsome albino of the parent types.	(Warm) 3-3½"	7 - 12	
MAUDIAE, CUSSON'S VAR.	3-3½"	10 - 15	
MAUDIAE, VAR. MAGNIFICUM	3-3½"	10 - 15	
MAUDIAE, VAR. WESTONBIRT	3-3½"	10 - 15	
MEM. J. H. WALKER	(Lady Dillon x Lathamianum)		
Probably one of the finest of the brilliant red Cyps.	4"	40 - 50	
MEMPHIS	(Chrysostum x Cardinal Mercier)		
Handsome, large, purplish-red Cyp. of distinction.	3½"	20 - 30	
MINO	(aureum x Mrs. Carey Batten)		
Strong growing, handsome hybrid, tawny-yellow and cream color in dorsal.	3½-4"	15 - 20	
MINOS, VAR. YOUNGII, A.M. R.H.S.	(Arthurianum x Spicerianum)		
Frilled dorsal flushed light purplish-brown. Unusual.	3½-4"	7 - 10	
MONIALIS, VAR. HILDA SHARPE	(Niobe x velatum)		
Rose and chocolate-brown combination. Unusual.	4"	30	
MONTCALM	(Dreadnaught x Shogun)		
Handsome, well shaped flower of bold type.	4"	20	
NANDII	(callosum x Tautzianum)		
Lovely pink flower, graceful and dainty.	3"	25	
NEWLANDIA	(insigne, Sanderae x Sallierii)		
Improved insigne, Sanderae type.	3½-4"	10	

NITENS	(insigne x villosum)		
	Green and tawny, dorsal heavily spotted.	3½-5"	\$ 3 - 5
NITENS, VAR. SALLIERII			
	Larger and more darkly spotted than the above.	3½-5"	3 - 5
NOEL HARDY, A.M. M.O.S.	(Nirvana x nitens-Leeanum, Bectoniae)		
	Fine shape, light green flower, with white spotted dorsal.	4-5"	30
OLIVIA	(niveum x tonsum)		
	Lovely pale pink with tiny purple spots.	3½-5"	7 - 15
OLYMPUS, VAR. THE CHAIRMAN	(Alcibiades x Leea-num, Clinkaberryanum)		
	A well known Cyp. of fine shape and beautiful coloring.	3½"	35
PAPYRUS	(Charlesworthii x Earl of Tankerville)		
	Very unusual and beautifully shaped Cyp.	4"	20
PAULINE	(Holdenii x Lawrenceanum, Hyea-num)		
	Albino of the slightly drooping petal type.	(Warm) 3½-4"	12 - 15
PERSEUS, F.C.C. VAR.	(Alcibiades, illustre x Lady Dillon)		
	Brilliant coloring, fine shape, still one of the choicest.	4"	35
ROSETTII	(insigne, Sanderianum x Maudiae)		
	Very fine greenish-yellow, large flower, long stem.	(Warm) 4-5"	15 - 25
ROYAL GEORGE, F.C.C. VAR.	(Harrisianum x Minos, Youngii)		
	Bold and showy flower of dark purple-rose with lighter shadings.	4-5"	15 - 25
RUFF	(Garibaldi x Bourton Lady)		
	Green spotted dorsal, reddish-brown petals and pouch. Brilliant.	4"	30
SAN-ACTAEUS, VAR. YELLOW GEM	(insigne, Sanderæ x Actæus)		
	Improved insigne, Sanderæ type.	3½"	20
SELLIGERUM, VAR. MAJUS	(barbatum x Philippinense)		
	Interesting and odd.	4"	10
SKINDLES	(Maisie x Mem. F. M. Ogilvie)		
	Large, bold flower.	3½"	15
ST. ALBANS, BEST VAR.	(Antigone x Harrisianum)		
	Deep purple-red.	3½-4"	5 - 7
SUNDOWN	(Anak x Lady Dillon)		
	Showy, tall-stemmed flower of good coloring.	4"	20 - 25
THE PREMIER	(Mons. de Curte x Mrs. Wm. Mostyn)		
	Showy flower. Dorsal grass-green, white margined with brown-purple spots.	5"	15
THISBE	(Cymatodes, beechense x Fairreanum)		
	Charming, free flowering plant of the dark, heavily-spotted variety.	5"	20
TOM WORSLEY, F.C.C. M.O.S.	(Actæus, langleyensis x Helen II)		
	Lovely cream-yellow flower, lightly spotted dorsal.	3½"	20
T. W. ABBOTT, F.C.C. VAR.	(Harri-Leeanum, variable x Lathamianum)		
	Fine dark purplish-red. Early flowering.	4-5"	15 - 25

VILLOSUM	Moulmein			
Flowers very glossy, dorsal brownish-purple at base, then greenish, margined with white, petals tawny.			4-5"	\$ 3 - 5
VILLOSUM, VAR. BOXALLII				
Dorsal-sepal heavily spotted with black-purple and margined with white, petals greener than the type with red-brown markings.			4-5"	3 - 5
W. W. LUNT	(villosum, Boxallii x insigne)			
Green, with spotted dorsal.			4"	3

DENDROBIUM

(*Intermediate and Warm*)

Dendrobiums are highly decorative. They bear showy flowers two to three inches across, in lateral or terminal bunches from their tall fleshy bulbs. A well-flowered specimen is a wonderful sight.

CHRYSOTOXUM	Moulmein			
Golden-orange flowers beautifully fringed, borne on drooping scapes.		Spring	4-5"	\$ 5 - 15
NOBILE	India and China			
Large white flowers, purple-tipped petals and lip. Very popular and free-blooming species.		Spring	3½-4"	5 - 7
PHALAENOPSIS	No. Australia			
Large flowers on graceful terminal racemes, of varied colors from pure white to rich purple-crimson.		Autumn	3-3½-4"	7 - 20
THWAITESIAE	(Ainsworthii, splendidum x Wiganiae)			
Corn-yellow with rich velvety brown spot in lip.		Spring	3½-4"	10 - 15

EPIDENDRUM

(*Warm*)

These are of easy culture and of special interest to amateurs, as they are not only beautiful, but strange and unusual.

CILIARE	Tropical America			
Greenish-white with a pure white and odd, deeply fringed lip.		Winter	4"	\$ 5
PENTOTIS	Brazil			
Creamy-white flowers with heart shaped, purple striped lip. Deliciously fragrant.		Summer	5"	5

LAELIA

(*Intermediate*)

Laelias are very closely allied to Cattleyas in habit of growth, but the flowers are somewhat smaller and their petals and sepals almost equal. They add beauty and variety to any collection.

ANCEPS	Mexico			
Deep rose with crimson-purple lip marked with yellow and red-purple. Compact and lovely shape, two to six blossoms on long spikes.		Winter	5-6"	\$ 5 - 10



Photograph by L. Sherman Adams

M. SOLFATARI

(St. Andre, Everest x Sanderiana)

ANCEPS, VAR. SANDERIANA

Pure white, with gold and small spot of purple in lip.	Winter	6-7"	\$ 15 - 25
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CRISPA Brazil

White with bright, crisped purple veined lip. Six to ten flowers.	Summer	5-6"	5 - 12
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GOULDIANA Mexico

Large rose-lilac flowers with white lip marked with purple.	Winter	5"	10
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PURPURATA Brazil

Very large flowers with rich crimson-purple lip.	Summer	5-6"	7 - 12
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SUPERBIENS Guatemala

Very tall spikes of many flowers, deep rose, magenta lip with yellow crests.	Summer	7"	12
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MILTONIA or "PANSY ORCHID"

(Intermediate)

One of the most showy genera. The plants are small and compact, but very floriferous. A three- or four-inch pot will produce three or four spikes with from three to six large flowers apiece. Their large, flat flowers strongly resemble pansies, hence, the popular name. They bloom during late spring and early summer.

BLEUANA (vexillaria x Roezli)

White with pale bronze center.	3½-4"	\$ 7 - 15
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BLEUANA, VAR. ROSEUM

White with rose markings.	3½-4"	7 - 15
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CHARLESWORTHII (vexillaria, Mem. G. D. Owen x Hyeana)

Brilliant mauve-pink with large maroon blotch at center.	3½-4"	10 - 15
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JANE DANE (Reine Elizabeth x Laelia)

Combinations of crimson and white in great variation.	3-3½"	20 - 35
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MARIETTA ARMACOST (Reine Elizabeth x Charlesworthii)

Handsome and showy, crimson and white varieties.	3-3½"	10 - 25
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LUCIA (vexillaria x Princess Margaret)

Cream with rosy-pink markings.	3½"	15
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ST. ANDRE (Bleuana, Sanders x Roezli)

White with rose markings.	3-4"	12 - 20
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VEXILLARIA Colombia

Rose with yellow at center. Superior type.	4-5-6"	10 - 35
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ONCIDIUM or "BUTTERFLY ORCHID"

The charm of Oncidiums lies in their wide branching sprays of brilliant yellow flowers, which resemble a cloud of butterflies. The different varieties practically insure bloom throughout the year. Very decorative and excellent for cutting.

FLEXUOSUM	Brazil	Summer	(Warm)	4-5"	\$ 5 - 10
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LURIDUM	West Indies	Spring	(Warm)	6-7"	10 - 15
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SPHACELATUM	Mexico, West Indies	Spring	(Warm)	5-6"	5 - 15
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SPLENDIDUM	Guatemala	Winter	(<i>Warm</i>)	4-5"	\$ 7 - 10
VARICOSUM, VAR. ROGERSII	Brazil	Autumn	(<i>Intermediate</i>)	3-3½"	5 - 15

Seedlings

ORNITHORYNCHUM	Mexico				
Small but distinct type. Fragrant, rosy-lilac flowers produced in arching scapes.		(<i>Intermediate</i>)		3"	\$ 5

PERISTERIA

(*Warm*)

ELATA	(The “Dove” or “Holy Ghost” Orchid)				
Unflowered seedlings of a rare and celebrated variety.					\$ 5 - 10

PHALAENOPSIS or “MOTH ORCHID”

(*Warm*)

Many people describe the Phalaenopsis as the most magnificent of all the Orchids. For beauty and grace, they can scarcely be surpassed. Except where otherwise indicated, these plants bear sprays of large, flat, round, pink and white flowers, and are winter-flowering.

ALPHA.	(Confirmation x Sanderiana)				
Blush and pink flushed.				6-7"	\$ 5 - 10
AMABILIS, VAR. ELIZABETHAE	(amabilis x Rimestadiana)				
Pure white with yellow in lip.				6-7"	10 - 15
AMABILIS, VAR. KATHERINE SIEGWART	(amabilis x Gilles Gratiot)				
Pure white with yellow in lip.				5-6"	10 - 15
AMABILIS, VAR. RIMESTADIANA	Java				
Large, pure white with yellow in lip.				6-7"	7 - 20
CONFIRMATION	(amabilis, Rimestadiana x Schilleriana)				
Blush and pink flushed.				6"	10
LUEDEMANNIANA	Philippines				
Star shaped flowers of heavy texture, white, marked with amethyst and cinnamon-brown.				4-6-7"	7 - 25
ELINOR	(Rothschildiana x Grand Conde)				
Blush and pink flushed.				4-5"	15 - 35
GRAND CONDE	(Schilleriana x Sanderiana)				
Blush and pink flushed.				5-6"	7 - 10
RONAELE	(Gilles Gratiot x Rothschildiana)				
White.				5-6"	15 - 25

PLATYCLINIS

(*Intermediate*)

These are small plants of graceful habit with odd and charming flowers, and are an ornament to any collection.

COBBIANA	Philippines				
Very small yellow flowers with orange lip.				4"	\$ 5

FILIFORMIS	Philippines			
	Lovely graceful sprays of small fragrant yellow flowers.		3½"	\$ 5
GLUMACEA	Philippines			
	Slender, drooping spikes with many flowers of creamy-white.		4"	5

RENANTHERA

(*Warm*)

These belong to the odd, unusual type. They are of more or less climbing habit and form a fine background near the glass, as they love plenty of light. They are a magnificent sight in flower.

COCCINEA	Burma and Cochin China			
	Tall spikes of odd flowers, deep red and orange, crimson, and touches of white.	Spring	6"	\$ 15

SCHOMBURGKIA

(*Warm*)

Another of the odd and beautiful types in which the Orchid family abounds.

TIBICINIS	Honduras			
	Tall spikes of undulate reddish-brown flowers with orange-yellow in lip.	Spring	6"	\$ 7
UNDULATA	Colombia			
	Tall spikes of undulate purple-brown flowers, lip pale rose and white.	Summer	6-7"	10 - 15

VANDA

(*Intermediate and Warm*)

COERULEA	Burma			
	The famous "blue" orchid. Sprays of round pale blue flowers with purple-sapphire at center.	Autumn	5-6"	\$ 20 - 30
SANDERIANA	Philippines			
	Magnificent flowers, large, round, and amazingly colored.	Late Summer	6-7"	20 - 50
SUAVIS	Java			
	Sepals and petals turn back from lip to form a bold crest-like flower. Petals pure white outside, but purple, spotted and barred on the inside with deep purple lip.	Various	7-8"	15 - 30
TRICOLOR	Java			
	Sepals and petals pale yellow with rich cinnamon-brown markings and lip of rich magenta.	Various	7-8"	15 - 30

Seedlings

COERULEA			3-3½-4"	\$ 7 - 10 - 12
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ZYGOPETALUM

(Intermediate and Warm)

MACKAYI Brazil

Yellowish-green blotched with brown. Petals and sepals form a crest. Petals and sepals equal, of light green marked with rich chocolate-brown and spread nearly fan-shape above a striking, broad, bright blue veined lip.

Winter

4"

\$ 7



AN AMATEUR COLLECTION

This house belongs to a business man in Dedham, Massachusetts. It comprises about 300 square feet, and in it he grows nineteen genera with a total of about seventy-five varieties, taking all the care of them himself.

INFORMATION AND CULTURAL NOTES ON THE GROWING OF ORCHIDS

Orchids comprise a vast family of which over 15,000 species are now known, while the hybrids which have been raised in the last ten to twenty years are almost innumerable. Many of them produce exquisitely beautiful flowers of great lasting quality, and are of easy culture. If treated in a commonsense manner, they are by far easier to grow than a great many other plants, provided some attention is paid to their requirements.

EPIPHYTES

Orchids are horticulturally divided into two large sections, epiphytal and terrestrial. The former are those that usually attach themselves to rocks and trees, and derive the greater portion of their nourishment from the air and accidental deposit of humus. The appellation of parasites, which is sometimes given to these forms, is erroneous. True parasites are not known among the orchids.

Cattleyas, Laelias, Dendrobiums, Oncidiums, Phalaenopsis, Renanthera, Schomburgkia, Vandas, and so forth belong to the epiphytic class. The greater part of them grow in locations where heavy rains are a frequent or almost daily occurrence in their growing season. Even during long periods of so-called drought, fogs and dew fall on them almost like dripping rain. In their native habitat, their roots are all fully exposed to the air, and although they receive constant moisture, the air dries them almost immediately. Under artificial conditions, with their roots tightly confined in pots full of compost, care must be taken not to overwater. They like plenty of water in their growing season, but they must dry pretty well before more is given. Overwatering of epiphytes is the most common error. Overhead spraying with a fine spray should be frequent, once or twice a day in bright weather, especially in summer. This has much to do with growing vigorous plants.

TERRESTRIALS

Calanthes, Coelognes, Cymbidiums, Cypripediums, Miltonias, Zygopetalums, and so forth belong to this group. They grow on the ground and derive their nourishment from it. They require water whenever the compost is becoming dry, with light overhead spraying in bright weather, which will assist in keeping down thrip and other pests. An occasional application of very weak manure-water is of great benefit while the plants are in active growth. The Cypripedium especially, having no pseudo-bulbs in which to store moisture, should have a liberal supply of water at all times.

TEMPERATURE

The word “Intermediate” following a heading of the plant lists, means these plants do best in a house whose minimum temperature is 55° to 65° at night. A night heat of 55° as a minimum on extreme cold nights, and 60° in moderate weather will be better for the plants than a higher temperature, especially if they are in bloom. 60° or 75° by day, or a few degrees more with sun-heat and ventilation is good, and in summer, as low as outside conditions will permit. “Warm” means a minimum temperature of 65° to 75°. “Cool” means a minimum temperature of 45° to 55°. We have indicated in each case the type of house each variety prefers, but this is not an absolutely hard and fast rule, for we have repeatedly seen gardeners successfully growing mixed types in one house by the careful utilization of the various parts of the house for individual plants that need the cooler end, or the warmer end, conditions that are soon discovered by the observant cultivator.

AIR

Air must be given at all times when possible. In summer, the house must have free air, day and night from May to September and at other times as much as outside conditions will permit. At no time should the air of the house be permitted to get stale or musty. Often times a small crack will prevent this. The more air used, the more water will be required, as the stagings and walks should be kept moist to maintain humidity.

WATER

Orchids want an even temperature and a fairly moist atmosphere, which means a humidity of 70° or more. This can easily be obtained by watering between the pots and damping the walks and under the benches, once or twice a day, according to weather conditions. A hygrometer, or simple and inexpensive device which records both temperature and moisture will greatly facilitate this, and is a safeguard against excessive changes in humidity, especially during fall and winter.

In winter, water is best given to the plants in the morning, so that the surplus will dry off before night. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rules for watering. It is a very important operation, and skill is acquired by practical experience, connected with a knowledge of the general conditions surrounding the plants in their native homes. As a rule, most orchids need a liberal supply of water while growing, but the condition of the plant, the compost, and the manner in which it is potted, have something to do with this. Newly repotted plants should be watered sparingly for several weeks, ailing plants, or plants in old compost, which is more apt to hold water, should also be watched carefully. It is certain that when rain-water is saved for watering the plants, they show more vigor.

On cold, cheerless days when the temperature is below normal, very little watering or damping is needed, and unless it is some particular species which cannot endure drying, it is safest to withhold water; otherwise, the plants will be surcharged and those with weak constitutions or immature growths will be liable to damp off or rot. A close, stagnant atmosphere is always to be avoided. In the summer, the air is very drying and the plants benefit greatly from frequent, light overhead spraying two or three times a day.

The most common error for beginners, is overwatering the epiphytes, and especially Cattleyas. They want spraying overhead each day, even two or three times in warm dry weather, but do not apply too much water to the compost. Give them a good drink about twice a week. Do not rest your plants in saucers, and if they are on a bench be sure there is a crack beneath them that the surplus water will drain off.

SHADING

From early February to late October, shading must be provided. Outside roller blinds are far superior to any other method, for they may be left up on cloudy or dark days, or raised in the afternoon when the sun is lowered, and thus the plants benefit greatly from the increased light. They are also a protection against hail. However, satisfactory results can be obtained by shading with white lead and gasoline, which should be applied very lightly, just enough to exclude the direct rays of the sun. Cheesecloth stretched a few inches from the glass will provide a heavier degree of shading for those species which require it.

It must be understood that a house running north and south will not get as much heat from the sun's rays as one built east and west. In a house having full exposure to the sun in winter, orchids will need shading to some extent, while in one running north and south it can be dispensed with. Even in a very small greenhouse there exists plenty of opportunity for variations in shading, enough to suit individual plants by placing upon shelves or near the glass those which require much light, and putting those which require more shade on the less exposed side of the house. The observant cultivator will find even a slight change of position in the house will often bring about marked improvement in growing conditions for a plant.

POTTING

Species bloom at stated seasons, but the hybrids are of irregular habit, due perhaps to their mixed origin, which makes them blossom and need repotting throughout the year. This makes it difficult to make a rule for potting separate plants, but the best time is after flowering or when they are starting to make their new roots. However, many of the Orchids do not

like having root action disturbed and do not want repotting each year, and three rules generally cover this: (1) When the compost decays or becomes sour, (2) if the plant is not thriving, due perhaps to faulty drainage, (3) or when they have outgrown their pots.

New pots should be thoroughly soaked prior to using, and old ones thoroughly cleaned. Using a five-inch pot as an example, increase the drainage hole to about one inch in diameter with the head of a hammer. Place a large piece of crock over this hole and fill the pot with potsherds to about two inches. This is recommended proportionately for all pots. All orchids should be potted very firmly. Use a sharp pointed hard wood potting stick and work the compost towards the center, packing it in as hard as you can. When finished off, compost should be about three-quarters of an inch from the top of the pot, then neatly trim with the shears all protruding pieces of fiber.

Care should always be taken not to overpot, for if the compost remains wet in the center it causes the osmunda fiber to sour and decay, and rot the roots. All newly potted plants should be kept on the dry side until root action begins.

CATTLEYAS

The best potting material for Cattleyas is osmunda fiber. With these and their allied genera, it is probably impossible to force the compost into the pot too firmly. Place the back bulb close up to the side of the pot so as to allow the leading growths plenty of room. Always plan to have a pot large enough to take two years' growths. This can easily be estimated from previous growths. After potting, the plant should be staked. Galvanized wire is recommended, for if bamboo or wood is used, it will generally rot before time for repotting, and thus necessitate restaking. Cattleyas love the light and should have as much as possible short of direct solar influence.

CALANTHES

The types listed in this catalog are deciduous and should be treated as bulbous plants. After flowering, the plant should be allowed to dry off until it begins to make its new growth. When the new growth is about one inch high and the young roots are starting to protrude, it is time to repot. The growing bulb may be carefully removed from the old one and repotted separately. This is recommended as giving better results than allowing the bulbs to grow on, several together.

Calanthes require potting every year using one-half loam from turf and two parts peat. Drainage must be liberal but not to the extent given Cattleyas and epiphytal orchids. Water should be given with discretion when first potted but as the pots fill with roots, it can be given more

and more liberally. When young, the leaves are enfolded and should have no spraying, as moisture must be kept from them.

The plants enjoy sun-heat and do well on a shelf in the warm end of the house not too far from the glass. When new bulbs are matured, the foliage turns yellow and drops off, and at the same time flowering spikes appear. Again apply water carefully.

CYMBIDIUMS

Cymbidiums should have coarse fiber as a compost, with a sprinkling of sharp, fine gravel. They dislike to have their root action disturbed, but when repotting is necessary, it should be done right after flowering, and three years' growth allowed.

Water abundantly during the growing season. Retard water from the middle of August to October but do not allow the bulbs to shrivel. Cymbidiums like plenty of air and a damp, moist atmosphere and should be grown in the coolest section of the house with as much light as possible. During summer months, they will be benefited by having the pots sunk in the ground outdoors.

CYPRIPEDIUMS

Compost—straight brown osmunda fiber, and finish off the top with a small quantity of live sphagnum moss on two or three sides of the pot. They should be repotted each year right after flowering. They require a moist atmosphere and should never be allowed to dry off; also they should be shaded from the direct rays of the sun at all times.

DENDROBIUMS

With Dendrobiums especially, care should be taken not to overpot. They like a compost of plain osmunda fiber and should be placed in as small a pot as possible, and repotted only when necessary. When repotting does take place, it should be when the roots on the new growth are protruding about one-half an inch.

After the flowering season, allow the plants to dry off, but apply ample water while making new growths. After growth has been reached, water should again be retarded until flower-buds appear, when more liberal watering should be given. Dendrobiums require shading of young growths until they are made up, but given plenty of light when they are matured. They do well when suspended from the roof, thus affording more bench room for other plants.

EPIDENDRUMS

Culture same as for Cattleyas.

LAELIAS

Culture same as for Cattleyas.

MILTONIAS

Compost should consist of straight brown osmunda fiber. After repotting and until the root action is active, little water is wanted, but do not allow the bulbs to become shriveled. Syringing is very beneficial. They should be grown at the cool end of the house and always kept shaded. Repot only if the compost is sour or they have lifted themselves out of the compost, and at the time the new growths are about two inches high.

ONCIDIUMS

Compost—coarse osmunda fiber with ample drainage. When in active growth an abundance of water and light is beneficial. After growths have matured, water should be retarded until flowering buds appear. (Note: *Oncidium splendidum* should be dipped weekly after growth is two inches high. After flowering they should be severely dried off and only syringed, or premature and weak growths result.) Many of this species are suitable for suspending from the roof.

PERISTERIA

A compost of one part well-decayed horse manure and five parts sifted osmunda fiber dust. Care should be taken not to overwater when the young growths start. An abundance of water and a weak solution of liquid cow manure may be freely given until growth has reached maturity, then water should be used sparingly and plants exposed gradually to full light.

PHALAENOPSIS

Compost—brown osmunda fiber in special baskets or pots with numerous holes in the sides and bottom, and a large amount of broken crock, so as to allow ample drainage. The plants should never be allowed to become dry for any period. Repot as often as the compost becomes soft or stale, and allow the roots to protrude. During active growth they want a liberal supply of water and spraying, with the atmosphere always moist and enough air so that the same does not become musty. The plants require much light but cannot stand the direct noon-day rays of the sun. North and east exposure recommended. Plants should be hung, or placed on the top of a high bench.

PLATYCLINIS

Compost of two-thirds osmunda fiber and one-third live sphagnum moss. They need a free supply of water, but when growth is dormant care-

ful rest is necessary, but it is not advisable to allow plants to dry to the shriveling point. They are suitable for suspending from the roof.

RENANTHERA

Culture same as for Vandas.

SCHOMBURGKIA

Culture same as for Cattleyas.

VANDA

Compost of brown osmunda fiber mixed with plenty of broken crock. They do not like to have their root action disturbed and so should only be repotted when compost is becoming sour, and at the time they are just beginning to make new growth.

They do best suspended near the glass, as they like much light and air, and in the early autumn should gradually be given full sun to ripen the growths. From April to September daily syringings are most beneficial.

ZYGOPETALUM

Use a compost with one-quarter well-rotted horse manure and three-quarters fine osmunda dust. Repot only when necessary, and then after flowering and when the new roots are beginning to protrude from the base of the growth. Plenty of water is required during growth, and the bulbs should never be allowed to shrivel. The young leaves, like *Calanthes*, are enfolded and care must be taken that water does not lodge in the cup so formed.

DISEASES AND INSECTS

Wet-rot is brought on by an over-moist or stagnant atmosphere, and is usually detected by a semi-transparent appearance of the parts affected, which soon become dark brown. If noticed at the commencement, it can be readily checked by slitting the outer skin with a sharp knife and removing the plant to a more airy position for a few days.

Dry-rot is caused by a fungus which attacks the rhizome of the plant. It is often produced by burying the rhizome, or base of the plant, in the compost. *Cypripediums* are susceptible to it. Large, healthy growths, when attacked, show a sickly pale color in the foliage, which on examination of the base, are found discolored or of light brown appearance. If the affected portion is quickly removed with a sharp knife, it will usually give no further trouble; otherwise, it will travel along the rhizome and destroy the plant.

Spot. The appearance of small, dark brown spots on the leaves and pseudo-bulbs is usually an indication of cold and overwatering. The

affected parts should be slit with a sharp knife, and a mixture of charcoal and sulphur rubbed on the wound. When they make new growths, the plants should be placed in a brighter and more airy position to induce a better growth. This disease is highly infectious and may be transmitted to a healthy plant by an unclean knife used to cut off the diseased parts of another.

Thrip and Scale. Frequent syringing with a nicotine insecticide with soap added, will control these pests. It is good practice from May to October to use this insecticide fortnightly as a precaution. Use a fine nozzle and apply all force possible.

Cattleya Beetles. These can be controlled and, in fact, eliminated by systematically spraying with RED ARROW to which soap has been added.

Snails and Garden Slugs are one of the worst pests. As they do their work at night, many people fail to account for the damage done to young shoots, roots, and flower-buds. KILSLUG placed on the benches in the late afternoon will attract them, and they will be found dead in the morning.

HOUSE CULTURE

There are a number of varieties which grow successfully in dwelling-houses, and these we have indicated below. While the conditions are apt to be dry and more subject to drafts, they will thrive very well if one keeps the foregoing directions in mind and uses a fine handspray on the foliage on bright days. The use of a metal tray under the plants filled with pebbles and kept damp, will assist greatly in keeping the air moist around the plants.

C. Bowringiana	Cyp. insigne
C. Gaskelliana	Cyp. insigne, Harefield Hall
C. Labiata	Cyp. insigne, Sanderae
C. Mossiae	Coelogne, cristata
C. Percivaliana	Laelia, anceps
C. Schroederae	Onc. splendidum
C. Trianae	

CONCLUSION

The amateur can grow healthy plants and enjoy beautiful flowers in his leisure time if general directions above are followed with imagination and patience. Many of the chances for failure can be eliminated by precautions taken upon acquiring plants. Buy only established plants of strong, healthy growth and free from disease and insects at the outset. Keep your plants clean, learn the simple rules for ventilation, watering, and shade, and your efforts are sure to be crowned with success.

Sanders' ENGLISH **KILSLUG** "KILLS MORE FOR LESS"



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TO SNAILS AND
GARDEN SLUGS**

HARMLESS
TO HUMANS, PLANTS
AND ANIMALS WHEN
USED AS DIRECTED

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
Sprinkle at 3 to 4 ft. intervals in the
late afternoon enough KILSLUG to
cover a 50¢ piece. **PICK UP THE
DEAD SNAILS AND GARDEN
SLUGS THE NEXT DAY!**

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supply dealer. If not obtainable, order direct from us,
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